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British MP's get wage raise

LONDON, July 12 (AFP). — British members of Parliament learned today they are to receive a six per cent increase in salary.

Six pounds is the maximum limit allowed under the national freeze on wages.

MP's will now earn a little more than £6,000 annually.

Volume 1, Number 218

King Hussein : We have an excellent Soviet offer for Sam missiles

PARIS, July 12 (R). — H.M. King Hussein said in an interview published here today that he was considering "an excellent offer" of a Soviet Sam anti-missile defence system.

In an interview with senior Newsweek editor Arnaud de Borchgrave printed in the Herald Tribune, the King said the Soviet system, a rival to the U.S. Hawk system, would be about 40 per cent cheaper than the 800 million dollars the U.S. had asked.

King Hussein, who made an 11-day visit to the Soviet Union last month, said: "We have an excellent Soviet offer that we are considering."

He said that after a first contact with Soviet arms experts in May, the Soviet Union made Jordan an offer within a month, while negotiations on the Hawk deal had gone on for five years.

The Soviet deal would be on a cash-on-delivery basis. Asked recently about reports from Washington that the U.S. would cut off several million dollars of aid to Jordan if it bought a Soviet system, King Hussein said his country would do whatever was necessary to defend itself.

Commenting on the situation in Lebanon, King Hussein said one of the reasons for the civil war there was "an unforgivable error of judgement by the leadership of the PLO."

"Thousands of Palestinians (are) involved in an armed struggle on non-Palestinian territory in a cause that is not a Palestinian one and in other than Palestinian and Arab interests," King Hussein said.

"The PLO has weakened, perhaps irreparably, its argument that Jews, Moslems and Christians could live in harmony side by side" in a future state, he added.

resolutions before Security Council on Israeli raid

UNITED NATIONS, New York, July 12 (Agencies). — The Security Council today resumed its debate, started on Friday, on the Israeli commando raid on Entebbe Airport.

Uganda has accused Israel of aggression in mounting the raid. Among today's scheduled speakers was the Mauritanian Foreign Minister Sir Harold Walter, on behalf of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The Mexican permanent envoy, Roberto de Rozenzweig Diaz, in a letter to the Security Council, today condemned both the Israeli raid and the hijacking of the Air France plane, noting that Mexico opposed the use of force to settle conflicts.

The United States and Britain today jointly submitted a resolution to the Security Council to condemn aerial hijacking and call on all states to prevent and punish all such terrorist acts.

The text of the resolution was used before the council resumed a debate on last week's Israeli strike against Uganda's Entebbe airport to rescue more than 100 hostages.

The two powers asked the council to deplore the tragic loss of human life which resulted from the hijacking of a French Airbus and to reaffirm the need to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states.

The resolution would also enjoin the international community to give the highest priority to the consideration of further means of assuring the safety and reliability of international civil aviation.

Informed sources said the resolution was unlikely to receive the required minimum of nine affirmative votes for adoption.

They said that proposals under discussion by African members, but not yet submitted, were also short of the required minimum of votes for approval.

These proposals were understood to have as a principal aim to

Nairobi U.S. embassy confirms presence of frigate in Mombasa

NAIROBI, July 12, (R) — The war of words between Kenya and Uganda rolled on today with each side accusing the other of massing troops along their common border.

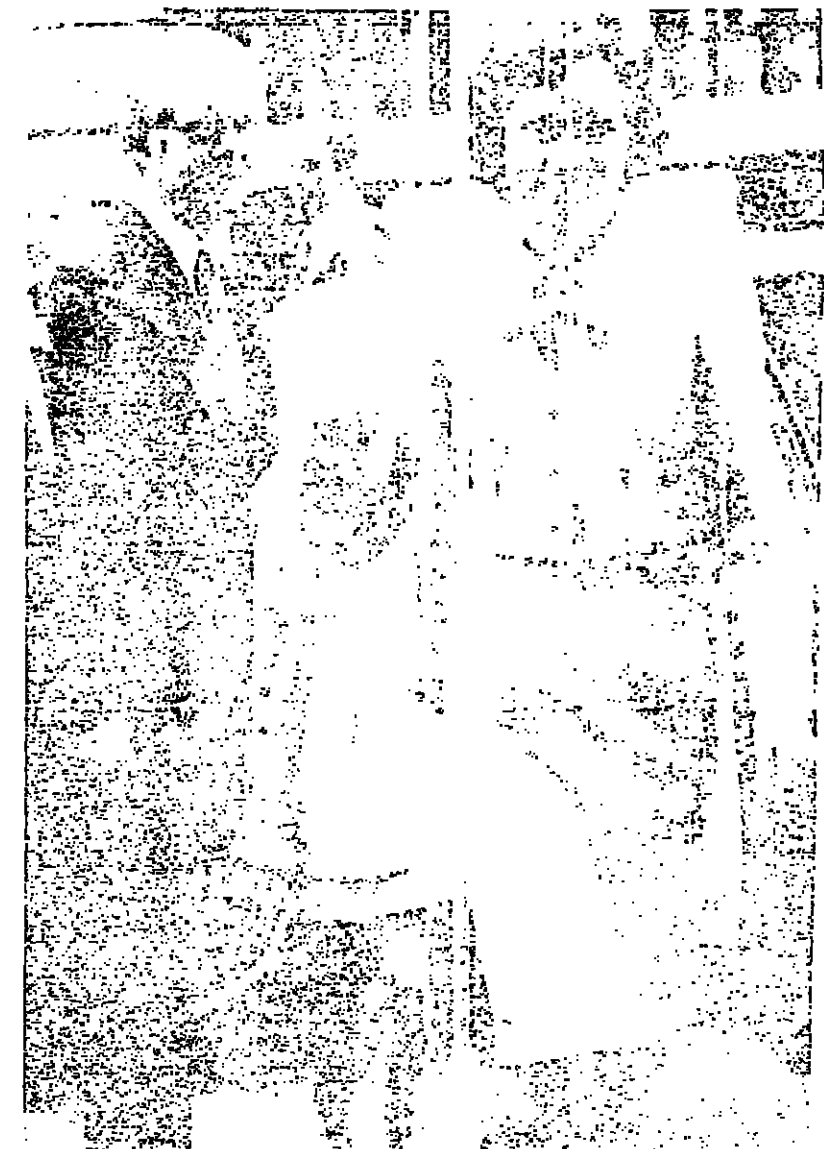
Kenya said Uganda had infantrymen, 20 tanks and heavy militia reinforcements lined up near the border at Busia, Karita and Mijbe "with instructions to strike at a moment's notice."

The Ugandans denied it, saying the Nairobi charge was a cover up for a military build-up on the Kenyan side of the frontier.

Uganda has accused Kenya of collaborating with the Israelis in the Entebbe raid — a charge denied by Kenya which made a slashing attack on President Idi Amin.

Today, a senior Kenyan border official said many Kenyans in Uganda were trying to flee the country. Newspaper reports here have spoken of mass reprisal killings of Kenyans inside Uganda.

Referring to Ugandan radio reports of Kenyan troop reinforcements on the frontier, a Nairobi government statement said that if current events were "aimed at diverting our protest against the mass murders of Kenyans, we



DEMOCRAT FAVOURITE — Jimmy Carter with his wife and daughter are seen arriving in New York's Fifth Avenue in time to attend the Democratic Party's National Convention which opens in N.Y. at midnight C.M.T., Monday. (AP wirephoto).

Carter's nomination assured on eve of Democrat convention

NEW YORK, July 12 (Agencies). — Small incendiary bombs concealed in cigarette packets exploded today in four big New York department stores near Madison Square Garden where the Democratic Party is scheduled to open its 37th presidential nominating convention at midnight GMT, today.

There were no casualties and only light damage resulted, and police decided against extra security measures for the convention.

All four stores were within 800 yards of the convention hall. As for the nomination, Mr. Jimmy Carter is certain to be nominated as the Democratic Party's candidate at the four-day convention.

The only remaining mystery is who he will choose as his running mate.

Three senators have been reported to be Mr. Carter's leading choices for the party's vice-presidential nomination.

EEC agrees on parliament seat distribution

BRUSSELS, July 12 (AFP). — The nine nation European Common Market today reached agreement on the distribution of seats to the European parliament, scheduled to be elected by universal suffrage in 1978, it was announced here.

The heads of state of the nine E.E.C. countries decided on the following distribution: West Germany, Britain, France, and Italy 81 seats each.

Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15, Luxembourg 6, — total 410 seats.

The decision was announced by the Belgian spokesman.

15 killed in Djibouti riots

PARIS, July 12 (R). — Fifteen people were killed and 35 injured in political riots fuelled by tribal hostility in the French-ruled Red Sea enclave of Djibouti over the weekend, French officials said today.

They reported the situation in Djibouti as tense but calm with a dusk-to-dawn curfew in force.

Clashes broke out on Saturday between supporters of the territory's Prime Minister, Mr. Ali Aref Bourhan, and the opposition African Popular League for Independence (LPAI).

Behind the rioting was the prospect of independence for the territory of the Afars and Issas, France's last colonial foothold in Africa, of which Djibouti is the capital. Mr. Araf is a member of the Afar tribe while the LPAI party is Issa-dominated.

Palestinian spokesman says

Syria ready to thin out its troops in Lebanon

CAIRO, July 12 (R). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat today said that Syria had pledged to withdraw its forces from some positions in Lebanon, a Palestinian official said here tonight.

Earlier, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi told an Arab League meeting that his country was ready to reinforce the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon with tanks, but not with soldiers, according to the Egyptian Middle East News Agency MENA.

Mr. Said Kamal, deputy head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation told reporters at the Arab League tonight that Mr. Arafat had informed him by telephone of the Syrian plan to thin out positions in Lebanon.

Syrian troops were to pull back from the ports of Sidon and Tripoli, a Palestinian camp near Baalbek, and the strategic town of Sofar, on the mountain highway from Beirut to Damascus.

Mr. Kamal was told Libyan Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud had concluded the agreement with Syria on thinning out its troops and they were to pull back today and tomorrow.

The Palestinian official said his delegation would ask Arab League foreign ministers to enlarge the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, which at present consists of some 2,500 Syrian, Saudi, Libyan and Sudanese troops.

Mr. Fahmi told the League that Egypt was ready to send the force enough tanks to defend itself so it could move into critical areas, foremost of which was the besieged Palestinian refugee camp of Tal Al-Zaatar.

The hilltop camp, a strategically located leftist enclave in the Christian suburbs of east Beirut, has been under rightwing siege for about three weeks and is in a steadily worsening plight.

Non-aligned press conference agrees on a working draft

NEW DELHI, July 12 (AFP). — The non-aligned conference on a press agencies pool here today adopted a declaration stressing the need for close cooperation among non-aligned countries in different fields of information in a spirit of collective self-reliance.

The declaration, which also suggests some steps to achieve this cooperation, was based on a draft submitted by India at the weekend.

According to a conference spokesman, it was approved with "some amendments," at the plenary session today, penultimate day of the six-day meeting.

The draft also sought the endorsement of a separate coordination committee with representatives at governmental level to decide on further meetings and consultations at political, official and experts level for promoting cooperation in the various fields of information.

The declaration calls on non-aligned countries to coordinate their activities in the United Nations to enable the adoption of a proper declaration of fundamental principles on the role of mass media in strengthening peace and international understanding.

Non-aligned countries should ensure that such a declaration could also be an effective instrument for reducing their dependence in the information field in keeping with the objectives incorporated in this declaration, it added.

In the preamble, the declaration stated that the conference had taken note of the "persistent and serious imbalance" in the current global information situation and its adverse effects on non-aligned countries.

For the Palestinian commandos its defence is crucial to their very survival as a military and political force.

Mr. Fahmi, according to the MENA version of his remarks, said the movement of the Arab peacekeeping force to critical areas would have to follow an agreed timetable.

He added that rightwing Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh had asked for the Arab force to be strengthened.

Mr. Kamal told newsmen tonight that in the light of Syria's pledge to thin out its forces, the Palestinian delegation might ask the ministers to continue meeting tomorrow.

Syria denied at today's meeting any involvement in the present fighting, and expressed readiness to cooperate with Arab efforts to solve the crisis, informed sources said.

The ministers tonight formed a five-member committee to formulate their decisions, a League spokesman said.

Informed sources said it had before it proposals for an immediate ceasefire, Syrian withdrawal, the creation of a proper atmosphere for an inter-Lebanese dialogue and urgent relief programmes.

The committee, embracing Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Tunisia and the PLO, also has before it the proposal to strengthen the peacekeeping force, they added.

Palestinians, leftists reduced to fighting war of attrition in Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 12 (R). — Rightwing forces pounded a strategic Palestinian camp with rockets and shells today but the Palestinians later said they had repulsed the attack and were still holding out after a three-week siege.

The Voice of Palestine radio said defenders of the hillside shanty enclave of Tal Al-Zaatar had thrown back the rightwingers after a six-hour battle and had inflicted heavy casualties on them.

Today's attack was believed to be the 54th of its kind on the camp near Beirut. Both sides have been expecting the shattered outpost to fall and the Palestinians have said they are surprised it has held out for so long.

Eyewitnesses reported that the rightwing barrage was destroying all remaining buildings and strong-points held by the Palestinians, who were fighting back mainly with machinegun and small arms fire.

A Palestinian spokesman said the long rightwing assault had left an estimated toll of about 1,000 dead and wounded out of some 15,000 fighters and non-combatants in Tal Al-Zaatar.

The Voice of Palestine also said rightwing attacks on the northern district of Koura had been repulsed today, along with an offensive on the southern end of Tripoli.

A Palestinian spokesman said opposing troops had reached the outskirts of Al Qalamoun, a coastal village six kilometres south of Tripoli, while others had bypassed the Palestinian camp of Nahr Al-Bared 10 kilometres north of the city.

The Voice of Palestine reported fierce clashes in three sectors just outside Baalbek.

Beirut Radio said firemen were

still trying to contain a fire at the southern oil terminal of Zahran, near Sidon.

Palestinian sources concede that their side is losing ground steadily.

They say they are now fighting a war of attrition, capturing positions through guerrilla attacks and losing them again when their enemies mount conventional counter-attacks.

(Continued on page 6)

10 ex-politicians appear on Sudan coup attempt list

KHARTOUM, July 12, (R) — The Sudanese daily newspaper Al Sahafa today published photographs of 10 former political figures, among them a premier and three ministers, who it said were wanted for complicity in the abortive coup earlier this month against President Jaafar Nimeiry.

They included former Prime Minister Sadik Al Mahdi, former Finance Minister Al Sharif Al Hindi, former Health Minister Ahmad Zein Al Abdein, and former Transport Minister Mohammad Abdul Jawaad.

Others were Omar Nour Al Aiem, Babiker Karrar, Tawfiq Salih Osman Salih, Abdul Daiem Abubakar Al Sanousi, Al Sadik Balla, and Hassan Mohammad Omar Dandash.

All were prominent members of various political parties dissolved by President Nimeiry when he came to power in 1969.

Since then they have lived in exile.

The president was ex-

(Continued on page 6)



FAO MEET — Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) declares that FAO needs a "shake-up now" and vigorously appeals to FAO Council to approve his proposals to set the organisation on a dynamic new course, at FAO headquarters today. (See story on page 4). (AP wirephoto).

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Love & oil

Jimmy Carter said in a television interview this past week-end that he would warn the Arab countries that any new oil embargo against the United States would be met with a counter-embargo on trade, and that the U.S. would instantly consider an Arab oil embargo as a "declaration of economic war." Mr. Carter's statements confirm two things: that there will be no let-up in the facile resort to anti-Arab bombast in order to win votes in the American presidential election, especially around the New York City metropolitan area, where anti-Arab screaming is always in demand; and that it is still a near certainty that a presidential candidate in the United States will occasionally open his mouth and give the world a tight recitation of nonsense on a topic whose full complexity and significance the candidate obviously has not fathomed. But this is all part of the electoral process in America, and must be filed away in those recesses of the mind that have to monitor the nonsense without being taken in by it.

In this specific instance, Mr. Carter is doing nothing more than killing two birds with one stone — coming into New York City in a triumphal sloop to accept the Democratic Party's nomination, and, while he's in town, trying to pick up some of the pivotally important New York Jewish vote. But this, too, is part of how the electoral game is played in America.

The only trouble with this kind of loose talk by people like Mr. Carter is that it promotes an atmosphere within which it is easy — indeed, profitable — to launch vague broadsides against the Arabs, when the Arabs have done nothing within the past three years to merit the abuse.

The embargo and counter-embargo talk is a load of rubbish. But it is dramatic and it pulls in votes. Considering that Jimmy Carter usually opens his mouth to talk about honesty and God and trust and love, it then becomes very easy for his next breath to include some sweeping reference to countering an Arab oil embargo, and thus in the fast pace of electoral rhetoric the evils of an Arab oil embargo are catalogued away in the voter's mind as something that is as bad as God and love and trust and honesty are good.

In case Mr. Carter is interested in the Arab oil embargo of 1973, he will surely remember that it was not an act of innate malice that came forth from the depths of an evil and sinister Arab World. The embargo was an expression of utter exasperation, applied after nearly a year of warnings from many Arab quarters that America's massive and blind support for Israel could not be expected to pass by the Arabs without any Arab act of protest. The manner in which Israel receives American aid makes it clear that the Arabs are not fighting Israel alone, but rather they are fighting the combined economic and military resources of Israel and the United States. The latest U.S. aid figures for Israel simply dramatise this situation more than ever.

For Mr. Carter to talk about warning the Arabs against any new oil embargo is pretty asinine all around. The Arabs do not go around imposing embargos for the fun of it. They do so when this is the last meaningful gesture they can make to impress upon American policymakers the ridiculous American posture in the Middle East. It is unrealistic for America to expect an unlimited flow of oil from the Arabs while America simultaneously sends an unlimited flow of aid to Israel. This is the hypocritical and contradictory situation that gives rise to oil embargos. If Mr. Carter wants to help make sure that the American people do not suffer another Arab oil boycott, he would be better off looking into the full meaning and consequences of America's Middle East policies. The threat of an Arab oil cutoff will end when the root causes of such a cutoff are eliminated: and these causes are not indigenous to the Arab people, but rather are to be found squarely and clearly in the American policy that has so far sought nothing more humane than propping up Israel and Israel's conquests, and keeping the Arab World in a state of turmoil while dangling before the Arabs the carrot of American technological cooperation. This is what causes oil embargos.

If Mr. Carter is genuinely concerned about this, and he should be, he would do his people a real service by initiating a meaningful discussion of America's true long-term interests in the Middle East and the true desires and requirements of all the people in the Middle East.

If, on the other hand, Mr. Carter is primarily interested in getting a few more votes here and there, he would do his people and our people a real service by refraining from talking about things he obviously does not understand, and instead stick to talking about vote getters like the Panama Canal and love.

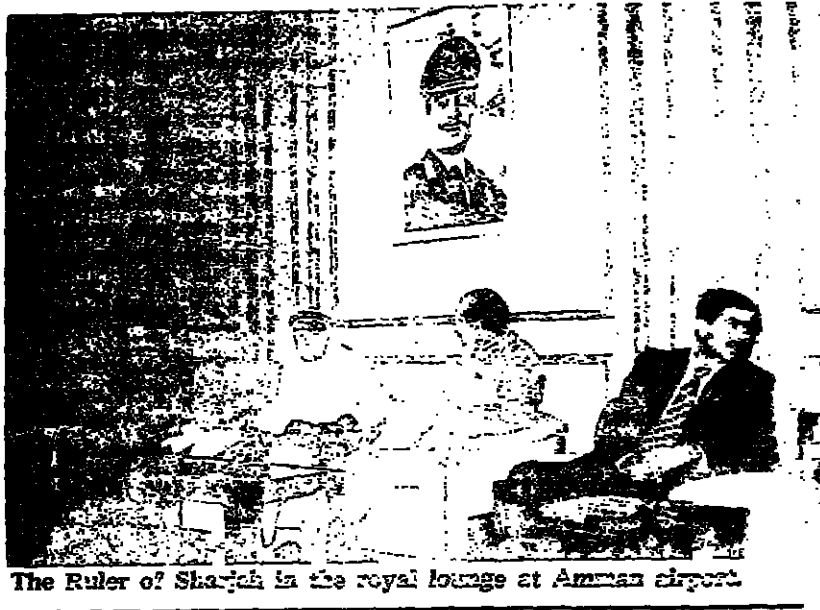
Irbid's touristic development discussed

IRBID. — The Irbid Tourism Committee recently set up to encourage and develop tourism in the district, met here Monday to review steps adopted so far by the pertinent departments to ensure the success of Tourism Day which falls on July 25.

The committee also discussed ways and means to fully exploit the touristic potential of sites in the Irbid district such as the Ajloun mountains, the northern Ghor Valley, the Himmeh mineral springs, and the ruins at Jerash and Oum Qeis.

Irbid Governor Ma'moun Khalil, who presided over the meeting, said that the committee has decided to support the Jerash Athletic Club in organising a folklore festival at the Jerash amphitheatre on Tourism Day.

He also stressed the importance of auxiliary touristic services. Mr. Khalil added at least one 1st class hotel and restaurant should be built in the city of Irbid, and a rest-house on the Oum Qeis heights. A department of tourism should be created in the governorate he added to implement and follow up such projects.



The Ruler of Sharjah in the royal lounge at Amman airport.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — Minister of Finance Salem Massa'deh Monday received the Iraqi and Pakistani ambassadors to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — Foreign Ministry Secretary General Farwaz Abu Al Ghanam Monday received the French ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — A delegation representing the Jordanian cooperative movement returned here Sunday at the end of a weeklong visit to Egypt during which it looked over the activities of the cooperative sector there.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Supply Salah Juma Sunday noon

Ruler of Sharjah stops at Amman airport

AMMAN. — The Ruler of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi, arrived in Amman Monday evening on his way to London on a private visit. He spent some time at the royal lounge at the airport before continuing his journey. Sheikh Sultan and an accompanying party were received by the Lord Mayor of Amman, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Jordan, ECWA discuss demographic data collection

AMMAN. — The Director of the Department of Statistics Shuja' Al Assad Monday discussed with the Director of Population at the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) Dr. Riad Tabbara, the question of cooperation between the Department of Statistics and ECWA in the collection of demographic data.

Dr. Tabbara's visit comes within ECWA's technical assistance programme to Jordan.

Exports to Kuwait increased in March

AMMAN. — Exports to Kuwait in March 1976 reached JD205,000 as compared to JD165,000 in the same period of last year, a Department of Statistics release said Sunday. Imports in March 1976 totalled JD25,000 as against JD139,000 in March 1975.

Exports included vegetables, fruits and cigarettes while imports consisted mainly of sulphuric acid and chemical fertilizers.

Jordan's U.N. ambassador return for consultations

AMMAN. — Jordan's Permanent Representative to the U.N., Rif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, arrived here Sunday evening for consultations with government officials. The Jordanian ambassador represented Jordan at the Economic and Social Conference (ESOC) held recently in the U.S. Coast.

Upon his arrival here, Mr. Sharaf said ECOSOC, which was held for the first time in Africa, discussed development problems in Third World countries, as well as work on matters and international relations.

He was welcomed at the air by Prince Raad Ibn Zeid, the Chief Chamberlain; the Director General of the Jordanian Youth Organisation, Sharif Farwaz Sh. Senator Adnan Abu Odeh, a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Hassan Ibrahim attends Arab F.M. conference

AMMAN. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Sunday afternoon left Cairo to attend the Arab Foreign Ministers conference which is being held at Arab League headquarters Monday to discuss the progress made by the tri-partite commission on Lebanon in its contacts with the various warring Lebanese factions.

In a statement before his departure, Mr. Ibrahim said he expected that the meeting would result in positive measures to ensure stability in Lebanon.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Monday discussed the prospects of the current Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo within Arab League endeavours to find a political solution to the ever mounting crisis in Lebanon. Two Syrian newspapers accused the Iraqi authorities of plotting the assassination in Damascus of an Iraqi national Ahmed Al Azzawi, who is a member of the pan-Arab leadership of the Syrian Baath party.

Al Dustour says the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo, were to discuss the top priority item of calling an Arab summit conference, as recommended by the three-man ministerial commission, to help achieve a political solution for Lebanese hostilities. The paper quotes observers as saying that marginal Arab differences, such as the interference in the Sudanese coup d'etat and the Western Sahara dispute, might preclude the adoption of a decision to call an Arab summit.

Al Dustour puts out three significant facts: First, the vicious spiraling of the Lebanese civil strife has come as a result of the tepid Arab attitudes which failed to evaluate the repercussions of an extended conflict in Lebanon on the international reputation of the Arabs and consequently on the Arab interests in the world at large.

Second, low-level Arab mediation, through envoys, bilateral or even tripartite missions, was unable to cope with the sanguinary situation in Lebanon, leaving the responsibility to the Arab leaders to take an initiative to tackle the problem themselves through a top level conference.

Third, differences over side issues such as the Sudanese coup or the Sahara or any other issues, ought not to hamper a summit meeting, but should rather expedite such a summit, because that is the only remaining way of finding a solution to the Lebanon crisis acceptable to all parties, not only but also to other sides.

line Arab differences. "In their meeting, the Arab foreign ministers should admit that any mediation short of an Arab summit will be doomed to failure as events have already proven.

Al Rai, however, was more vehemently critical of the Arab League, as a feeble organisation incapable of solving any inter-Arab difficulties.

"Apart from its extensive political, economic and cultural institutions, the Arab League has become a sort of anachronism, in terms of its charter and operational mechanisms... Even if the foreign ministers recommended the convening of an Arab summit, the fixing of the date for such a summit would remain an outstanding issue until everything was burnt up in Lebanon," the paper ominously predicted.

At the same time, the Damascus Tichrin calls for an immediate and unified Arab stand to face the threatening period through which the region is now passing. The situation the paper says imposes full responsibility on both Lebanon and the other Arab countries, stressing that Syria, on its part,

will continue to rise to its duty to achieve a political solution.

Another Syrian daily, Al Baath, calls on the warring factions in Lebanon to reconsider the Syrian initiative in the light of the escalating fighting. The paper emphasises the complete impartiality of Syria's mediation since it was first offered, because Syria has always recognised that the success of its good — will efforts would serve the interests of all the parties concerned — the Lebanese and Palestinians alike.

In another editorial, Tichrin criticises Dr. Henry Kissinger's statements in which he "enthusiastically defended the Israeli piratical operation against Uganda." The paper says these statements indicate that the United States does not care for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the world's countries, nor does it take any regard of international laws. Furthermore, the paper says, the United States has allowed itself on several occasions to obstruct the U.N. Security Council from carrying out its role, by resorting to the veto or by trying to divert the process of debate and diplomatic negotiations.

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University Bookshop, Jabal Lawweidsh

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Prices of tickets:

First class one dinar

Second class 750 fils

Third class 500 fils

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar :	332.0	334.0
U.K. sterling :	595.0	601.0
French franc :	69.8	70.1
Swiss franc :	134.4	134.8
German mark :	129.1	129.6
Iraqi dinar :	937.5	941.5
Syrian pound :	81.3	81.6
Egyptian pound :	470.0	485.0
Lebanese pound :	107.8	109.0
U.A.E. dirham :	83.3	83.7

Jordan Flowers

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Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	New reel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (part I)
1.00	News summary
1.05	Pop session (part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.10	Radio magazine

2.30	Melody time
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favorites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Walking the folkways
5.30	Pop session (part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Special feature
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	New reel
7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures :		8.40	Kuwait
9.30	Baghdad (IA)	9.25	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.30	Rome	9.30	Bangkok, Bahrain
11.00	Cairo	10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)	12.20	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
12.00	Geneva, Brussels	15.05	Aqaba (SA)
	Amsterdam	17.30	Cairo
13.00	Aqaba (SA)	17.40	Paris
15.45	Damascus (SA)	18.15	Copenhagen, Vienna
20.00	Bahrain, Bangkok	18.20	Frankfurt
20.30	Abu Dhabi, Karachi	19.03	Rome
21.00	Jeddah	19.00	London
23.55	Doha, Muscat	19.15	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
Arrivals :		19.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
8.30	Baghdad (IA)		

Market Prices

Apricots :	120—150
Apples (golden) :	100—130
Apples (double red) :	140—180
Apples (starken) :	100—140
Bell pepper :	100—140
Bananas :	160—190
Cucumbers (small) :	140—180
Cucumbers (large) :	70—100
Cauliflower :	80—120
Eggplant (small) :	60—80
Eggplant (large) :	30—50
Green beans :	110—150
Garlic (dry) :	70—100
Grapes :	120—160
Hot pepper :	180—260
Lemon :	160—200
Marrow (small) :	70—110
Marrow (regular) :	70—110
Musk melon :	80—120
Orange :	100—140
Onion (dry) :	70—100
Okra (green) :	160—200
Okra (red) :	100—140
Potatoes (local) :	80—120
Peaches :	100—140
Pears :	160—200
String beans :	180—200
Tomatoes :	50—70
Spinach :	80—120
Water melon (large) :	70
Water melon (small) :	50
Wild cucumbers (small) :	80—100
Wild cucumbers (large) :	70—100

Television

Channels 3 & 6 :	
8:00	Quran
6:15	Cartoons
6:30	National geograph
8:00	News in Arabic
Channel 2 :	
7:30	Arabic songs
8:30	Arabic series
9:15	Reportage
Channel 6 :	
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:30	Some mothers do them
9:00	Living tomorrow
9:10	Switch
10:00	News in English
10:15	Kung Fu
	(On both channels)
Emergencies	
Dancers :	
Dr. Salman Daboubi :	(2)
Dr. Jameel Marakah :	(3)
Pharmacies :	
Palestine :	(25218)
Farabi :	(30385)
Lubna :	(44944)
Taxis :	
Taxiina :	(44660)
Khayyam :	(41541)
Talal :	(25021)

هذا من الاصل

w Mexican president faces ronic economic problems and sible oil bonanza

re is an old Mexican comp- about being "so far from and so close to the United States." In almost symbolic remi- of this closeness and of the impact on their lives, Mexi- elected their new president U.S. celebrated its bicent July 4.

re was no choice in this on, which Jose Lopez Por- von convincingly.

the array of problems he is more formidable than those faced by any recent an president.

adding the list are the econo- and social problems with whi- Mexicans have grappled for les. They are heightened to- y a surging population spiral i has saddled Mexico with a n unlike any in the Western sphere.

ne Mexicans think their trou- have been exacerbated by ing President Luis Echeve- Alvarez who has strengthened o's ties with its fellow deve- g nations at the expense of ditional ties with the U.S.

at what Mr. Lopez Portillo to about this situation is not . He is thought to be concern- out the tensions in U.S.- an relations, some of which been brought about by care- hetic on both sides.

t his options are somewhat d. With Mexico claiming a e of "third-world" leadership registered in 1975 and he is con- d. Lopez Portillo reverse the

he probably will make n to cut back on the rhetoric h has characterised Mr. Eche- a's administration. That in ought to smooth out some e ruffles in Mexico's relations its northern neighbour.

e Mexican economy is very ndent on the U.S. Many of problems faced by the U.S. ing its recent recession, were in Mexico, often in more ag- ve form—including a soar-

ing inflation rate that for a time led to concern Mexico might de- value its currency. Mr. Lopez Portillo, like Mr. Echeverria, indica- tes he has no plans to take that step.

The elected president was mini- ster of the treasury under Mr. Echeverria—and a surprise no- minee for the presidency.

It was Mr. Lopez Portillo who oversaw the reduction of public works and welfare spending in 1974 and 1975 (as well as boosts in tax collections) that cut the Mexican inflation rate from 22 to 10 per cent.

Mr. Lopez Portillo's monetary management also built Mexican currency reserves to a record high, allowing the outgoing admi- nistration to spend billions of dol- lars on projects intended to raise the standard of living of the Mex- ican peasant.

During his presidential cam- paign, in which he ran as if his election depended on it, Mr. Lo- pez Portillo spent months in out- lying parts of Mexico, visiting those peasants who seldom see a Mexican politician.

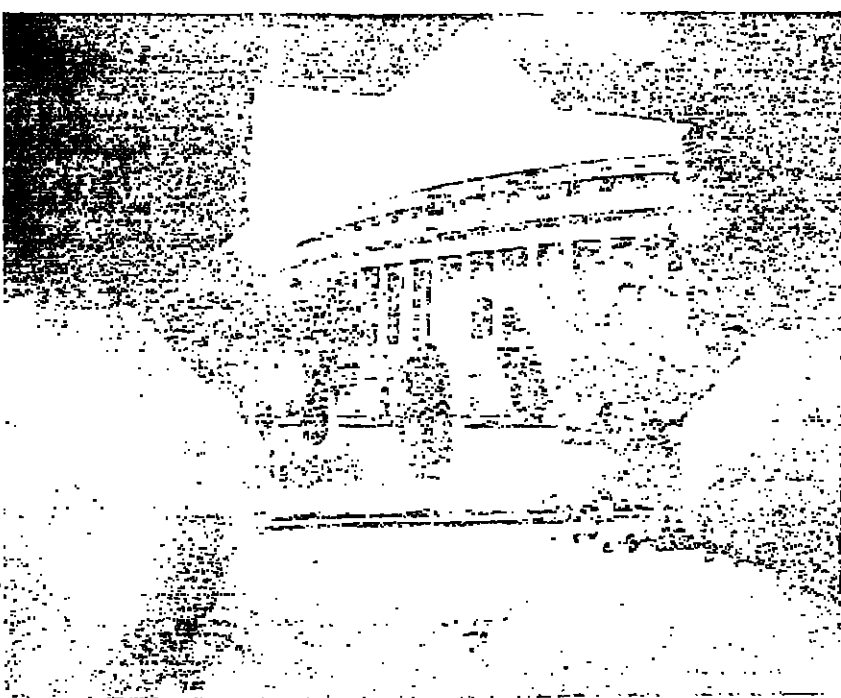
"I come away knowing Mexico better than I ever knew it," he said recently. "This should help as we try to continue solving some of the problems facing this noble land."

Mr. Lopez Portillo has been careful not to criticise the record of his predecessor—yet a foreign trade deficit of \$3.64 billion was registered in 1975 and he is con- sidered about this problem.

His solutions to this and to other problems may well lie un- derground. In recent months evi- dence has come to light that Mex- ico's oil reserves are formidable.

While officials of Petroleos Me- xicanos, the state oil enterprise, are reluctant to discuss details and amounts, there are estimates of a 60-billion-barrel reserve, so- me six times that of the Alaska North Slope.

That would make Mexico one of the world's leading oil produ- cers.



Indian Parliament in New Delhi viewed through star-shaped opening in wall surrounding it — Is it now on the wane, or will it rise to its former position of power

Year of Indian emergency stifles opposition ability to create coherent policy

It is going to be a long, slow—and grim—haul for democracy in India, where civil rights have taken a holiday, where the judiciary has been short-circuited, and where political activity has been reduced to nothing.

This is the view of veteran observers of the Indian scene as the country enters its second year under the state of emergency imposed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last June 26.

These observers see strong shades of a "guided democracy" or, as it is sometimes also called, paternalistic dictatorship.

"What the country has witnessed," says a widely known academic, "is the virtual depoliticisation of the system... with the oligarchic concentration of power with Mrs. Gandhi and a few of her aides."

This is an assessment of the current state of affairs:

— The parties of the opposition are a demoralised lot. Although four of them recently agreed to a merger, they have not been able to organise any significant resistance to the emergency. And, with press censorship tight, the few symbolic acts of defiance they could put up had little impact.

— The "underground" has actually been put to an end. The remnants were mopped up earlier this month when Socialist Party and railway union chief George Fernandes was arrested. Even in hiding, Mr. Fernandes appeared to be doing little more than circulating letters to bolster the illusion of a resistance.

— The opposition has no specific demand to formulate now. The newly merged "Federal Party," formed at the initiative of Jayaprakash Narayan, who is perhaps Mrs. Gandhi's chief opponent but who also is of advancing years and is generally considered to be ill, fondly hopes that the Prime Minister will restore democratic norms and call general elections early in 1977.

However, the new party, for all intents and purposes, is a mere electoral front of dissimilar elements and with a limited objective—to polarise the anti-Congress Party vote at the next elections, if held.

The ruling Congress Party has never polled more than 45 per cent of the vote in India, but under the simple majority system in effect it has stayed in power by getting seats in Parliament out of proportion to its vote.

Observers say it is possible that Mrs. Gandhi will formally lift the emergency shortly before the elections, which are seen as a necessary exercise to legitimise it.

Warriors rest with their dead and wounded lying around them

BEIRUT, July 12 (R) — From the hills overlooking east Beirut the grim stage of Tel Al Zaatar camp looks deceptively like a long-range shot from a wide-screen war film.

At the observer's feet lies the city, a sprawling jumble of buildings bounded in the distance by the Mediterranean and in the foreground by tree-covered foothills. The summer heat haze blurs the picture.

Between the city and the packed shanty town, Tel Al Zaatar, once the home of 20,000 Palestinians, now allied with the Lebanese leftwing in their war against the rightists. For strategic reasons, the rightwingers have decided they must capture this hostile enclave in their backyard.

The sound of the daily shelling and small-arms fire comes clearly up the hillside. A dull boom, a soft whistling and another less precise boom as the shell lands. Then a plume of smoke rising from a building and drifting away on the breeze.

The crack of rifle shots and the staccato rattle of machine gun fire are a reminder that down there men are fighting for their lives, invisible in their fortified positions from the hilltop.

At night the spectacle resembles a fireworks display on a grand scale, with rockets arching through the sky, muzzle flashes and the bright glare of explosions.

Both sides agree that the surviving defenders of the camp, hanging onto a perimeter shrunken by remorseless shelling and "nibbling" raids, could be overwhelmed by a determined assault.

But this, rightwing Phalangists told me, would cost more lives than they are prepared to sacrifice: hence the daily shelling, the swift, small-scale attacks which must lead to the fall of the camp in time.

On the ground, the fighting is a hot, nerve-wracking affair of dust and sweat and quick bursts of fire, after which the attackers can go home for a rest. But the defenders must stay put in conditions which deteriorate daily, their dead and wounded lying around them.

I was not allowed too close to the fighting today when I crossed the "green line" separating leftist-controlled west Beirut from the rightist-held eastern side.

The difficult military situation made a close look at the battle "absolutely impossible," I was told by Phalangist information staff.

Crossing the green line has become risky and dangerous since the last major round of street fighting, which ended with the city more or less neatly divided between the two sides.

Snipers and machine-gunners exchange shots, sometimes with only a street's width between them. And, when they feel like it, they have a go at civilian motorists and pedestrians trying to cross the lines or strolling on their own side of town.

The main crossing point is at an intersection close to the national museum, where for a few nerve twitching seconds cars are exposed to fire from both sides before high buildings and a bend in the road mask them from the snipers.

Local taxi-drivers, who now charge 500 Lebanese pounds (£100) for the return trip, have become sensitive to the moods of the fighters.

Some days, shooting flares up and no one tries to cross. At other times, processions of cars roar across the exposed stretch of road with no trouble.

Those who choose a bad moment or simply run out of luck are shot, often without even knowing which side's sniper is carving a new notch on the butt of his gun.

Some differences between west and east Beirut are immediately striking to the newcomer. There is at present far more motor traffic in the eastern sector, where imports of petrol from Romania have helped keep the price down to about 25 Lebanese pounds (five sterling) for a 20-litre can.

By most standards, that is expensive, but it's a bargain compared to fuel-starved west Beirut, where 20 litres of petrol were selling today for a staggering 150 Lebanese pounds (£30).

My driver today filled the tank of his American limousine in east Beirut at a saving of about £80. No sooner had we crossed the line back into the western sector, pursued by a couple of poorly-aimed shots, than gunmen manning a nearby strongpoint made us stop and calmly siphoned a few litres from our tank.

Later a second group of fighters did the same thing.

Food prices on both sides are rising inexorably. Phalangists told me that in the eastern sector there was considerable unemployment and people were going hungry as prices rose and savings dwindled.

One man dwelt in particular on the plight of the limless and handicapped — which must also apply to the western side.

Artificial limbs, wheelchairs and other aids are increasingly difficult to make or find, he said and after 15 months of civil war the number of disabled people, many of them non-combatants, is mounting disturbingly.

On the winding road out of east Beirut, the chirping of cicadas in the "parasol pines" and the warm sun on the hillside lifted one briefly away from thoughts of war.

A near-collision on a steep bend with a speeding ambulance underlined the irony of possible death in a mundane car crash after surviving shelling and sniping in a city at war.

Carter proclaims foreign policy lines, closer ties with allies and aid for poor

ANAT, Georgia (CSM). — "A international order" is the Jimmy Carter characterises foreign policy he would institute if elected president.

ie Carter policy would be str- ed on three basic focal points: closer consultation with other ons, stronger mutual security ements, and more emphasis elping those in need.

outlining his foreign policy tions, the almost certain De- ational presidential nominee at- mleased a full-scale attack tepublican conduct of foreign rs and the giant U.S. arm- ring industry.

ie Georgia Democrat unrolled 15-page blueprint for foreign rs last month in a speech be- the Foreign Policy Associat- in New York City.

ie primary purpose of Ame- foreign policy, Mr. Carter must be to create a world- environment, within which great experiment in freedom survive and flourish."

ld be a renewed emphasis on rica's most natural allies — the democracies of Western Eur- Japan, Australia, New Zea- Israel and elsewhere.

ere are those who say that cracy is dying, that we live e twilight of an era, and that the destiny of modern man is to ess the waning of freedom."

it, he adds, within these great ocacies there remains a dy- ic commitment to freedom h can be preserved and stren- ed. This can be achieved, ays, with a three-part effort.

Close consultation. Such ution could avoid sudden, king policy shifts, reduce tr- barriers, and provide respect the outcome of democratic ions even when the outcome ars unfavourable to American ests.

Stronger mutual security ngements. In Europe streng- NATO through new techno- that can beat the threat of ar of short duration. In the fic close coordination with n and South Korea with the pects of phased withdrawal of 3 troops from Korea.

ons of people on this planet are living in poverty and air." The northern and south-

ern hemispheres need to work more closely together in a mutual partnership. More aid should go to those most in need. The flow of arms should be slowed to developing nations.

Too much emphasis has been put upon wooing major Communist powers, Mr. Carter charged, and has led to neglect of "our natural friends and allies."

Obviously, Carter strategists feel they have a good target for the autumn campaign in U.S. foreign policy — a target where President Ford appears to have difficulty defending himself effectively.

The Georgian strategists have watched the Reagan-Ford battle especially its foreign policy aspects — with growing interest. They note that it is foreign policy issues like Panama and detente with the Soviets where former California Gov. Ronald Reagan has scored decisively in his challenge of Mr. Ford for the Republican presidential nomination.

In his speech in New York Mr. Carter focussed his fire on the "Nixon-Ford administration," on Henry Kissinger, and on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Carter is an advocate of careful, long-range planning to overcome problems. He gives the short-range, single shot approach little credence.

It is these sudden policy shifts under Mr. Kissinger that Mr. Carter criticises most strongly.

"There has evolved," he asserts,

"a kind of secretive 'Lone Ranger' foreign policy — a one-man policy of international adventure."

Mr. Carter also questions U.S. support of arms sales to nations like Kenya and Zaire, which he charges will result in new fuel for an arms race in Africa.

"The fact is that we cannot have it both ways. Can we be both the world's leading champion of peace and the world's leading supplier of the weapons of war?"

As for the Soviets, Mr. Carter observes that the Soviet Union donates "only about one tenth of one per cent of its GNP (gross national product) to foreign aid... and mostly for political ends."

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British shipping group bids for troubled MFC

LONDON, July 12, (R). — Britain's Cunard shipping group whose flagship is the Queen Elizabeth 2, Saturday made a \$100 million bid for 16 British-registered vessels owned by the financially troubled Israeli-American concern, Maritime Fruit Carriers (MFC).

The offer was announced by Cunard's parent company, Trafalgar House Investments, a huge shipping and building combine.

It was made to the Israeli joint managing directors and co-founders of MFC, captain Mila Brenner and Mr. Yaacov Meridor, who have been engaged in negotiations with potential investors on a possible financial rescue.

Trafalgar House said that because MFC no longer controls all the ships in its fleet, totalling 37 vessels, Cunard is talking to other parties involved, including banks and the British government.

Kuwait, Yugoslavia to set up joint ventures

KUWAIT, July 12, (R). — A joint Yugoslav-Kuwaiti economic committee started meetings here Saturday aimed at expanding co-operation between the two countries.

The committee, formed two years ago during a visit to Kuwait by Yugoslav Prime Minister Dzemal Bijedic, hoped to reach agreement on joint ventures to be undertaken by Kuwait and Yugoslavia, according to Kuwaiti Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Atiqi who headed the Kuwaiti side at the talks.

The talks also aimed at expanding co-operation in the field of investment and other economic fields, he added.

The Yugoslav side at the talks was headed by Mr. Janko Smole, a member of his country's Federal Executive Council.

Several refrigerated fruit carrying ships ("reefers") owned by MFC have recently been arrested by port authorities in a number of countries after creditors claimed default on debts.

Trafalgar House chairman Nigel Brookes told a news conference tonight the MFC had asked for an offer for the ships. The group had responded because: "We are after British flags, British crews and dollar earnings."

The offer by Cunard includes six British built "reefers" which came under the effective control of the British government earlier this week, a Trafalgar House spokesman said.

The government, which had guaranteed loans on the ships, has arranged for them to be chartered and managed by the Swedish Salen group to ensure they continue to trade.

Salen recently terminated its own long-term charter arrangements with MFC for all 16 ships covered by Cunard's offer claiming that the company had failed to meet its obligations.

Mr. Brookes said Cunard would want Salen to resume the contract if the deal went through.

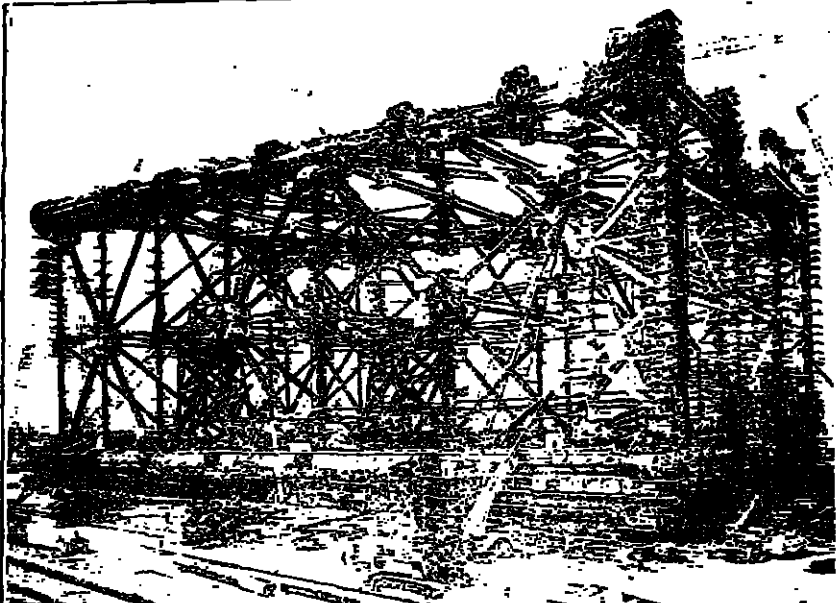
Three other vessels included in the Cunard offer have been arrested at the request of Danish creditors. They are detained in Dover (England) Hamburg and Panama.

Iran, Yugoslavia sign economic agreement

TEHRAN, July 12, (R). — Iran and Yugoslavia have signed an agreement under which Iran will buy machinery and facilities worth \$8.2 million for five joint projects.

The agreement was signed here yesterday after months of negotiations.

The five projects, part of a comprehensive programme for rural industrialisation in Iran, include a chicken hatchery, an egg production unit, a fodder and chicken feed production unit, a farm for breeding dairy cows and a turkey farm.



When positioned on the seabed, this 135 metres high steel platform will stand in 160 metres of water — at a greater depth than any existing North Sea oil rig. Seen here in the final stages of construction at the Laing Offshore construction base at Hartlepool in north-east England, the massive oil production rig will be positioned in the North Sea Thistle Field, off the Shetland Islands.

Greece EEC membership hampered by Turkish concessions

BRUSSELS, July 12, (R). — Common market countries have been unable to agree on trade and other concessions for Turkey intended to balance the opening of talks on Greece's entry into the EEC, informed sources said Saturday.

The deadlock has delayed the start of negotiations with Greece on its applications to become the 10th member of the EEC.

The concessions would give Turkey some of the advantages Greece would gain from common market membership.

The EEC governments are anxious to maintain balanced relations with the quarrelling Mediterranean neighbours and will not start talking to the Greeks until they have agreed the package they will offer Turkey.

The sources said EEC ambassadors at common market headquarters in Brussels had failed to overcome Italian and West German objections to the Ankara concessions.

They will make another attempt today but a final decision may be sought from the EEC summit which starts here today.

The new concessions envisag-

ed for Turkey centre mainly on its farm exports to the EEC.

The ambassadors balked at Italian demands for compensation for Italian farmers who will be among the EEC producers most directly affected by increased Turkish competition, the sources said.

Both Greece and Turkey have association agreements with the west European economic and trading bloc. Athens is anxious to convert this into full EEC membership earlier than Turkey.

Officials said they hoped it would be possible to open talks in Ankara on July 24 on incorporating the new concessions into the Turkish association agreement.

The Greek entry negotiations could then start in Brussels two days later, they added.

OECD draws up code for multinationals to counter unfair practices

PARIS, FRANCE (CSM). — Multinational enterprises, which bring otherwise unavailable technologies, capital, employment, and export outlets to some 100 countries, are at the same time creating acute problems.

In Paris the ministerial conference of the 24-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) announced a few days ago adoption of a 600-word code of honour. The code is an attempt to solve the

World oil production falls by 5.4 %

LONDON, July 12, (R). — World oil production was down by 5.4 per cent last year, the first fall in 20 years, according to British Petroleum Company's statistical review for 1975 published today.

It said a drop of comparable percentage size was last recorded in 1942.

Production was down by some 10 per cent in nations of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) but rose by 36 per cent in western Europe, mainly through North Sea develop-

ment.

The decline also reflected the running down of high stocks. World oil consumption in 1975 dropped by almost three per cent. The review quoted estimates of world reserves totalling 90,000 million tonnes — more than half in the Middle East and 3,400 million tonnes in western Europe.

FAO plans to reduce bureaucracy, save money

ROME, July 12, (R). — A bold new plan to cut red tape and spend the money saved on direct aid to the world's hungry millions will be unveiled at a meeting of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) governing body which opens here today.

The plan was drawn up by the new FAO Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma, who took over at the beginning of the year. He has pledged to reduce bureaucracy in the organisation and get more money out to the countries that need it.

In a speech last April, Mr. Saouma lamented that "about 80 per cent of the (FAO) budget goes to meet staff salary costs, 11 per cent to produce publications which are of ten not read, and the remaining nine per cent to the holding of meetings and travel expenses which have at times been criticised as largely unnecessary."

His new proposals include abolition of 330 of the 519 new posts established by his predecessor, suspension of 155 planned meetings and elimination of 94 FAO publications.

Mr. Saouma, a Lebanese, says the cuts would save \$18.5 million and he has suggested setting up a new scheme which would channel the money directly to the Third World countries.

In a policy document to be presented to the FAO council, the organisation's governing body, Mr. Saouma will propose a technical cooperation programme to cater for the urgent short-term needs of developing nations.

The programme, with an initial budget of \$18.5 million, would be limited to emergency needs or unforeseen requests for aid.

No project should cost more than \$250,000 or last for more than one year, he said.

The policy document said the new scheme would be "a vital part of the necessary effort to make FAO more relevant to member countries' needs and desires, more effective, and more fully supported by governments, non-governmental organisations and the public."

Describing the world food situation as one of crisis, the policy proposals say FAO "cannot simply continue in its old ways."

"The general situation is precarious and critical while millions of people are malnourished and hungry because they are poor and many will die for lack of adequate measures to provide the necessary supplies, stocks and distribution," it adds.

The week-long council meeting

Japan, EEC sign agreement on textile trade

TOKYO, July 12, (AFP). — Japan and the European Economic Community (EEC) have signed a two-year agreement on the textile trade, with the EEC promising to lift controls on Japanese exports, it was announced here Saturday.

Official notes on the agreement backdated to January 1, 1976, were signed by representatives of both parties in Brussels Saturday afternoon.

Negotiations on the agreement began in April 1975 and an interim accord was reached last December.

In the deal, worked out under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the nine EEC member countries will remove their import controls on 264 items of textile products out of a total of 313 controlled items from Japan, backdated to January 1, 1976.

The EEC will liberalise imports

of the remaining items. Japan's plan, although some believe there could be opposition from developed nations who fear the new scheme will result in sharply increased competition by the organisation.

According to FAO officials, governments also feel it might be a mistake to set another aid body under Nations auspices instead of concentrating on those already in existence.

But widespread dissatisfaction with FAO's present role, gravated by recent several difficulties at the U.N. Development Programme, which FAO is a part of, is thought likely to remove these doubts.

The eight items include long-staple and short-staple synthetic fibre textile products cotton shirting.

The new accord will include bilateral agreements on trade between Japan and the EEC member nations.

It provides for consultation in case of big EEC exports to Japan under the principle of reciprocity.

Officials of the International Trade and Industry Ministry dictated Japan's deficits in textile trade with the EEC were rectified in the future.

Last year Japan exported \$1.1 million worth of textiles to EEC and imported \$236 million worth from EEC countries, said.



MODERN DAY MINUTEMEN march across the old bridge at Concord, Massachusetts, where two centuries ago American farmers faced British Redcoats for the first time in battle and "fired the shot heard 'round the world."

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51. Had being
52. Fodder plant
53. Connectives

DOWN
1. "The Man"
2. Jewelry setting
3. Copycat
4. Oil of orange blossoms
5. The least bit
6. Marsh elder
7. Masculine
8. Pipit
9. Mrs. Martin Johnson
10. Fencing dummy
11. Rubber tree
20. Candlenut
21. Ex-GI's abbr.
22. Architectural pier
24. Determine
25. Small child
26. Gypsy husband
27. The gums
28. Sketches
29. Alchitran
33. Motion picture
35. Vogue
38. Considerate
41. Outlay covering
42. Sweetshop
43. Black bird
44. Girl's name
45. Beaver or rabbit
46. Affirmative

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First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

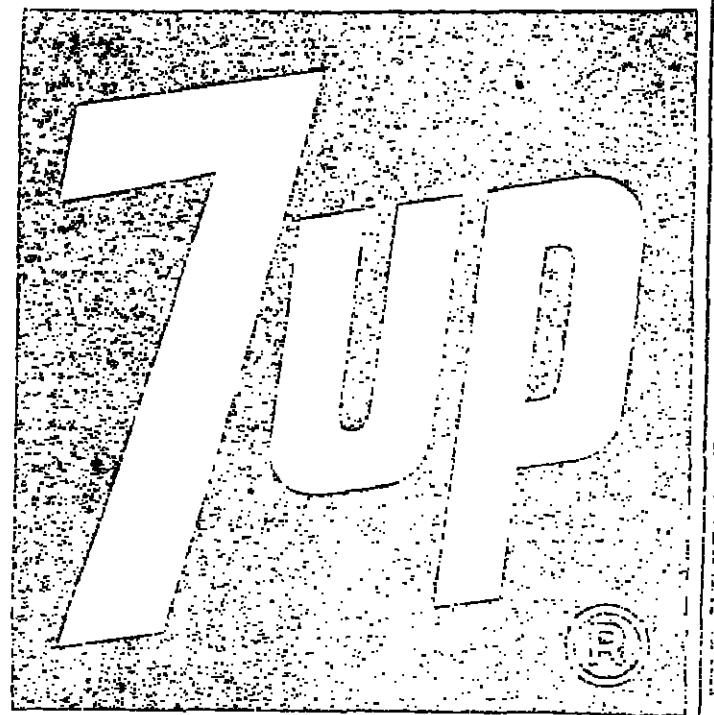
THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental & European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa" — Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. & 4-6 p.m.

كلا من الاصل

Fifth Anniversary of Seven-Up



Once again, we proudly declare that we have achieved a unique and an unprecedented victory in the developed countries in the field of industry and processing.

Yes, once again we proudly talk about ourselves since we are at the head of production lists of the capitals of the world.

We declare to the public that:

The Oriental Mineral Water Factory

producers of world known soft drinks **7up** won the 2nd award in the world and the first in the Arab World in the annual results of **7up** bottling for the year 1975. By this great industrial victory we have raised the name of Jordan high in the field of soft drinks industry, walking behind our leader His Majesty King Hussein and hoping to continue the development of our production.

With the start of the 5-Year Development Plan headed by HRH Crown Prince Hassan and the directions of our leader the King, we hope to break the world record in the field of bottling and processing trusting in God and depending on the confidence intrusted us by the public.

Seven-Up
International, Inc.

TO ORIENTAL Mineral Water Factory

1975 QUALITY AWARD WINNERS

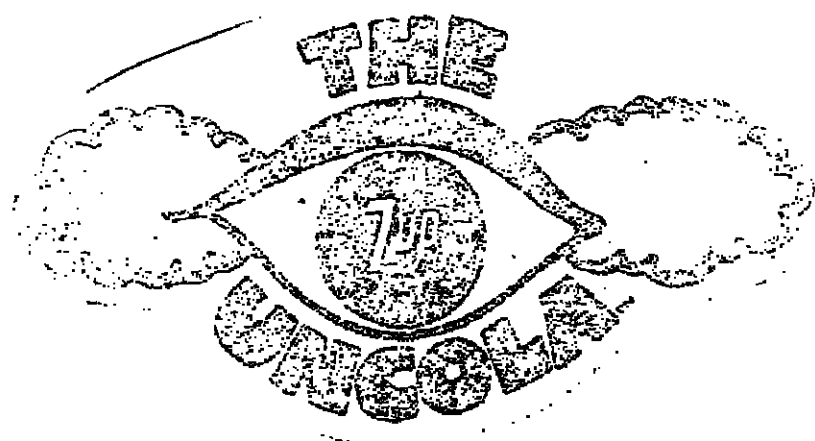
RANK	DEVELOPER	SCORE	YEARS WON
1	South Singapore (Fraser & Neave)	99.2	11
2	Amman, Jordan	98.9	3
3	Kristiansand, Norway	98.8	2
4	Guatemala City, Guatemala	98.6	7
5	Copenhagen, Denmark	98.4	2
6	Okinawa, Japan	98.4	7
7	Malacca, Malaya	98.1	11
8	Hamirun, Malta	98.0	11
9	Merksem, Belgium	97.8	2
10	Jakarta, Indonesia	97.8	4
11	Kuching, Malaya	97.8	8
12	Inuyama, Japan	97.3	5
13	Tonsberg, Norway	97.0	3
14	Kitakyushu, Japan	96.4	6
15	Ipo, Malaysia	96.4	12
16	Osaka, Japan	96.3	10
17	Victoria, Hong Kong	96.2	2
18	Bunnik, Netherlands	95.7	4
19	Penang, Malaya	95.4	12
20	Guadalajara, Mexico	95.4	5
21	Tijuana, Mexico	95.3	4
22	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	94.9	8
23	Moorsele, Belgium	94.7	4
24	Surabaya, Indonesia	94.5	5
25	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	94.4	12
26	Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia	94.3	4
27	Taipei, Taiwan	94.2	1
28	St. Pierre, Reunion	93.9	8
29	Beirut, Lebanon	93.4	10
30	Mallorca, Spain	93.4	3
31	Las Palmas, Spain	93.3	12
32	Baghdad, Iraq	93.3	10
33	Freetown, Sierra Leone	93.1	9
34	Lourenco Marques, Mozambique	93.0	3
35	Lahore, Pakistan	92.9	11
36	Bergen, Norway	92.8	3
37	Dreieichenhain, Germany	92.5	2
38	Bad Hersfeld, Germany	92.4	4
39	North Singapore (Semangat Ayer)	92.4	8
40	Butterworth, Malaysia	92.1	12

Seven-Up
International, Inc.

JAN - JORDAN

1975 QUALITY AWARD WINNERS

DEVELOPER	SCORE	YEARS WON
Tromsø, Norway	92.1	2
Sekong Bohru, Malaysia	92.0	8
Tepic, Mexico	92.0	2
Loma, Mexico	91.9	2
Meltingen, Switzerland	91.9	9
Kuwait, State of Kuwait	91.8	11
Tokyo, Japan	91.7	7
Nicosia, Cyprus	91.3	2
Cebu City, Philippines	91.1	7
Mexico City, Mexico	90.9	4
Guadalupe, Mexico	90.3	1
Oslo, Norway	90.1	3



Yours very truly,

SEVEN-UP INTERNATIONAL, INC.

E. F. Sidenius
Vice President
Franchise Director

Assistant of The Seven-Up Co.

